

Alexandria Gazette

VOL. XCVI.---NO. 148.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1895.

PRICE 2 CTS.

MEDICINAL.

ALL OVER THE GLOBE

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are known to be far more effective in arousing the liver to action than the old-fashioned cathartic pills, calomel or other preparations, and are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them. They cure biliousness, sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.
Dr. Pierce: Dear Sir—I suffered untold misery with bleeding piles. I could get no rest night or day, until I commenced using your Pleasant Pellets. Now for two years or more, I have not been troubled with piles; if my bowels get in a constipated condition, I take a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and the trouble is all dispelled in next day.

May Barnhart

DIRECTIONS FOR USING CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals and before retiring.

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Gazette Building, 310 & 312 Prince st.

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Tri-Weekly one year \$4; six months \$2; three months \$1.

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CAPTAIN MUSHBACH ON THE MUSHBACH LAW.

Captain G. A. Mushbach, of this city, has sent the following letter to the *Manassas Journal* in answer to an editorial that appeared in the last issue of that paper:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 19.

Editor *Manassas Journal*:

I never object to criticism of my public acts or of my legislative conduct, provided such criticism is fair, and is not based upon misrepresentation or a lamentable ignorance on the part of my critic of what he is talking about.

Every man in this senatorial district, editors included, has the privilege of supporting or opposing any candidate he chooses to fix upon, but I insist that newspaper writers, posing as public educators, shall follow the Davy Crockett idea, and be sure they are right before going ahead.

The editorial in your last issue demonstrates three things—the first being that the writer never understood or possibly otherwise, read the Mushbach law, nor is he familiar with what has been going on in Alexandria county for more than ten years, nor is he acquainted with the criminal laws of Virginia. Had he been correctly informed as to these matters, he could not have been, I would have believed, induced to combine in one article so many misleading statements, extraordinary errors and stupidly incorrect conclusions. Prominent among them is one which states that under the fostering care of this so-called Mushbach law the games of *crap*, *roulette*, *bookmaking* and *sweat* have grown green and glorious as a tropical exotic, &c. How did the absolutely unimpeachable fact escape the attention of the editor, that for many years before the Mushbach law was passed, and long before Alexandria county race tracks were organized, contemplated or dreamed of, every form of gambling above mentioned, with *faro*, *policy*, *lottery*, *keno*, *thimble-rigging* added, were conducted in that county to a greater degree and in a more vicious way, than since the law was enacted? Is he really unaware of the fact that, from the Chain bridge to and including Jackson City, there were long prior to that law, three times as many establishments of that character in actual operation as there are now? If such be the case how is it that an act not then in being is to be written up as the cause or source of a condition which antedated its birth by ten years, and which condition is at present much improved?

Alexandria county is in that unfortunate situation as respects the slopping over into it of the vicious element of humanity, in which all rural communities adjacent to large cities find themselves, when such element is driven from those cities by a large and well organized police force. But the county could easily protect itself if the officers charged with the execution of the laws of the State would do their duty, or could procure evidence upon which to do it, in which case Alexandria county is now and for many years has been provided with a full complement of officers whose province it is to enforce the laws, including judges, magistrates, constables, commonwealth attorneys, sheriffs, and divers and sundry grand and petit juries.

The statutes found in the code (beginning at sec. 3815 and running through to sec. 3828) would, if pursued, be found to be ample to prevent and punish *faro*, *keno*, *sweat*, *craps*, *policy*, *roulette*, *lottery* and kindred games, and the Mushbach law is no obstacle in the way of such prosecutions; nor does it foster, encourage or permit such games. Most of these statutes have been in force and effect for nearly fifty years prior to my arrival on earth, and are still in full operation—only needing enforcement by the persons selected and sworn so to do.

It now occurs to me that, at this point, to put you, my readers and myself, to the test of this matter, it would be well to quote the first section of the Mushbach bill of March 3, 1894. The anxious inquirer may find the entire bill on pp. 648-649 of the laws of 1893-4. It is as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or association of persons, corporation or corporations (except upon the grounds owned or controlled by any agricultural association or county or city fair heretofore chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of Virginia, or by the General Assembly of Virginia, and except, also, upon any grounds owned or controlled by any driving club or driving park heretofore chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of Virginia, or by the General Assembly of Virginia), to occupy any room, shed, tenement or building, or any part thereof, or to occupy any place upon any grounds, other than above specified, with books, apparatus or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling or making books, pools or mutuels upon the result of any trial of speed or power of endurance of animals or beasts, or being the owner or lessee or occupant of any room, tent, tenement, shed, booth or building, or part thereof, at any place other than above specified, knowingly to permit the same to be used or occupied for any such purpose, or therein to keep, exhibit or employ any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering such bets or wagers, or the selling or making of such books, pools or mutuels, or to become the custodian or depositary for gain, hire or reward of any money, property or thing of value, bet or wagered, or to be wagered or bet, contrary to the provisions of this act, or to receive, register or record, forward or purport or pretend to forward to, or for any place course other than

that of agricultural associations, county or city fairs heretofore chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of Virginia, or by the General Assembly of Virginia, and driving clubs or driving parks heretofore chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of Virginia, or by the General Assembly of Virginia, with books, papers, apparatus or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering, or for forwarding or pretending to forward to, or for forward in any manner whatever any money, thing or consideration of value, bet or wagered, or to be bet or wagered by any person, or to receive or offer to receive any money, thing or consideration of value, bet or to be bet, contrary to the provisions of this act, or to aid or assist or abet in any race track or place other than the grounds of an agricultural association, driving club or driving park heretofore chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of Virginia, or by the General Assembly of Virginia, in any manner, in any of the acts forbidden by this statute.

Will some one of the people who have been talking and writing about an act they have never seen, read nor digested, please run their eyes over the above and explain what justification it furnishes for the remarkable editorial referred to? Will they especially show wherein and how it permits, protects or fosters the games of *crap*, *roulette* and *sweat*, or even foreign books, and also by virtue of which of its expressions it operates to continue a state of affairs covering *faro*, *keno*, *policy* and the other gambling devices of a like character practiced at the resorts on the west or south bank of the Potomac in Alexandria county?

The history of the attempt on my part to break up lawlessness in Alexandria county, I will endeavor to give as briefly as possible.

I became a member of the Senate of Virginia in December, 1891, and at that time the condition of affairs at Jackson City and other points northward and westward along the Virginia shore was so objectionable so far as gambling resorts were concerned, that I determined to secure a reformation if possible. The result of my efforts was the passage of an act which will be found on page 626 of the acts of assembly 1891-2, approved February 25, 1892, and its effect was to close the pool rooms for over a year thereafter.

It can hardly be that newspaper readers in this part of the Commonwealth have forgotten the bitter and protracted fight which was made in the committee for Courts of Justice of the House of Delegates, and on the floor of the House itself, against the passage of this act. The act was of the most comprehensive character, and in my judgment should have been sustained by the courts. It was rendered nugatory, however, by a decision, on April 20, 1893, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case of *Lascalle*, reported in 89th Virginia Reports, page 878, in which it appears that police stupidity was easily outwitted by a pool-seller's ingenuity. The pool-seller put up a job and the police fell into the trap. Three of the judges of the Court of Appeals, viz., Lewis, Lacey and Richardson, held practically that the pool-seller had made a successful coup, and two of the same court, Faulstich and Hinton J., disagreed with them.

As a result of this decision the pool rooms were made upon foreign races, re-opened on the "commission" plan, which seems to have originated in the fertile brain of Mr. Lascalle, and was considered by the majority of the Court of Appeals as not a violation of the spirit of the act nor of its letter, although I am utterly at a loss to conceive how such a conclusion could have been reached. Other lawyers, possibly, have been just as much puzzled to know how or by what process of ratiocination appellate courts sometimes reach their conclusions.

The Legislature did not assemble again until the winter of 1893-94 when for the second time I set about preparing a bill to meet the situation. The result was the measure found in the acts of 1893-94, p. 646, of sec. 9. It is not a "Mushbach bill." It was a compromise of all the conflicting views entertained throughout the Commonwealth.

It permitted horse racing and the consequent betting (without which races could not be conducted, according to the experience of mankind), only on the grounds owned or controlled by agricultural fair associations, driving clubs and driving parks therefor chartered under the laws of Virginia, the idea being that such a privilege would not be abused. It never entered into the mind of any of its supporters that it would be abused. The act itself is unobjectionable. It passed the scrutiny of the Senate committee for courts of justice, composed of the lawyers of that body, and also of a sub-committee of that body, received the unanimous vote of the Senate, was passed by the unanimous action of the House of Delegates, and was signed by the governor with full knowledge of its provisions.

Among the men who sat in judgment on it in the Senate were such lawyers as Jones, of Highland; Little, of Fredericksburg; Sands, of Henrico; Flood, of Appomattox; Walton, of Shenandoah; Hay, of Madison; McIlwaine, of Petersburg; Tredway, of Pittsylvania; Buchanan, of Washington, and Morris, of Charlottesville, all of them men whose legal ability, patriotism, and thorough desire for the enactment of such laws as would insure good government and the suppression of vice, must be conceded. The other member of that committee was myself, and, as far as I am concerned, I profess to be able to measure up to their standard in all of the foregoing particulars, except that of legal ability.

When the bill reached the House of Delegates, it received the approbation of such men as Nicol, of Prince William; Saunders, of Franklin; Willard, of Fairfax, and others whose names I do not now recall (not having been a member of that branch of the legislature), but my impression is that one or the other of the three gentlemen named (Mr. Nicol, I think), put it upon the House calendar at my request and secured its passage. This he would not

have done unless he knew what the provisions of the bill were; otherwise I must insist upon being considered the most accomplished and miraculous diplomat of the age.

In addition to this it might as well be now understood, once for all, that the legislature and the Governor knew that they were giving their assent to a bill which permitted betting on horse races in certain places as indicated by the act above quoted. It is simply inconceivable that 141 men should have gone wrong as to the intent, object and meaning of the act; and the fact is that it was, before and after its introduction, thoroughly discussed between myself and 35 or 40 members of the General Assembly, and particularly between Governor O'Ferrall and myself, on one occasion, in the presence of Attorney General Scott.

A great many things, principally not, have been published in the shape of interviews on this subject in divers newspapers, to some of which I have paid little attention, and to others of which I have paid no attention, preferring to await my own pleasure and convenience in determining whether or not they were worth answering. I did make an attempt in May last to get a certain Washington newspaper to publish a card containing the written statement of a gentleman that he had not uttered one word of an alleged "interview" relating to the Mushbach bill published in that paper, but failed to secure its insertion because the paper "did not want to discourage the men who gather its news." This remarkable position on the part of the press operated to discourage me somewhat in the matter of getting my side of the case before the public, but I am now making another attempt, and trust that I will be more successful.

It has been stated that the bill was introduced in the closing hours of the session. How much truth there is in that statement will be found on an examination of the Senate Journal, whereupon it will be seen that it was introduced on February 19, 1894, and that the legislature did not adjourn until March 8, 1894.

The Board of Trade of Washington city are doing a good work in their efforts to purify Alexandria county by ridding it of its Jackson City and Rosslyn gambling resorts, all of which are run by Washingtonians, supported by Washingtonians, and exist because of the iniquitous proclivities of Washingtonians. And now that it has started upon its crusade against vice, sin and lawlessness, it is to be hoped that they will continue it so far as their own city is concerned, as it is commonly understood that there is more of that sort of thing in one square foot of Washington than one square mile of Alexandria county. The rumor has reached Alexandria that in one part of Washington city commonly called Hooker's Division there are grouped eighty or more houses of ill fame, owned by Washington business men some of whom are said to be members of the Board of Trade. Everybody knows that a house which will not rent for more than \$25 per month as the abode of a respectable family, will command \$25 per week if used for purposes not strictly evangelical, whereby incomes are very considerably increased and some of us hereabouts are inclined to think that more young men have been ruined in Hooker's Division and Washington bucket shops in one day than Alexandria race tracks have or could ruin in one month.

Some of these publications ascribe the reprehensible condition of affairs in the county to the Excise Bill, found on page 610, Acts 1893-4. It was not introduced in the Legislature by me. It came from the House of Delegates to the Senate. I supported it and voted for it cheerfully and would do so again under the same circumstances. It was made necessary by what I consider the ill-advised action of Judge Chichester. The Judge is a most excellent, upright and conscientious gentleman, who never did anything but what he thought was right, but although the law of Virginia provides for the granting of licenses to sell liquor to persons of good moral character and at convenient and suitable places, and although under our local option laws the people of Alexandria county have voted in favor of granting such licenses, Judge Chichester took it upon himself to decide that there was no place in Alexandria county which was convenient or suitable for carrying on such business, and he accordingly refused all applications for licenses, it mattered not who applied for them. The result was that Alexandria county soon became full of "speakeasies," "blind tigers" and travelling barrooms, wherein whisky and that of a most poisonous kind, was surreptitiously sold without the payment of any tax or license, thus depriving the State and county of a revenue of several thousand dollars per annum. It is this state of affairs a great many good citizens and temperance people, just about as good probably as any in the United States, thought it would be well to commit the matter of granting licenses to some other tribunal than that presided over by Judge Chichester, and the same was done.

I could write much more and give you the benefits of a number of other truths in connection with this matter if I thought you had space to publish them and I had time to dictate them, but I refrain for the present, and in conclusion beg leave to say that I will resume this discussion, if you feel like keeping it up, upon my return from a trip of several weeks' duration on which I leave tomorrow. What I have written is of a preliminary character, and is designed to indicate that I repudiate responsibility for the failure of the judicial, administrative and executive officers of Alexandria county to fulfill their functions. Yours truly,

GEORGE A. MUSHBACH.

"Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiana, are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of that place. This remedy has proven of great value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by L. Stadler & Co.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Eye, Gravelled Eye, Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney derangements and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or overworked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by

L. STADLER & CO., DRUGGISTS.

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Nine times out of ten whenever we are out of sorts our troubles can be removed by that reliable old medicine,

Brown's Iron Bitters,

which for more than 20 years has been curing many people of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Impure Blood, Neuralgia, Headache, Liver and Kidney troubles. It's the peculiar combination of iron, the great strength-giver, with selected vegetable remedies of true value that makes Brown's Iron Bitters so good for strengthening and purifying the system. It is especially good for women and children—it makes them strong and rosy.

Brown's Iron Bitters is pleasant to take, and it will not stain the teeth nor cause constipation. See the *crossed red lines on the wrapper*. Our bottle "How to Live a Hundred Years," tells all about it; free for 3c. stamp. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Encourage Home Enterprise.



Household Chemicals.

WASHING POWDER, LYE, AMMONIA COMPOUND, SEWING MACHINE OIL.

CARBONA

A NEW INVENTION—non-inflammable, non-explosive—removes grease from the most delicate fabric without injury to fabric or color. Grocers or Druggists.

MARSHALL CHEMICAL CO., MARSHALL, VA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PREPARE

FOR WAR IN TIME

OF PEACE.

WHILE THE COOL SPELL IS ON FIT YOURSELF OUT WITH LIGHT SHOES FOR THE COMING HOT WEATHER.

R. PAFF & SON'S,

IS THE PLACE.

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SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, &c.

SUMMER JEWELRY.

STERLING SILVER 925 FINE.

Ladies' Blouse Stays, 75c.

Ladies' Brooches, Heart and Buckle Design, 50c and \$1.

Ladies' Buckles with Clasp and Slide, as low as \$1.50.

Ladies' Hat Pins, 50c, 65c and \$1.

Ladies' Side Combs, 60c and up.

Equally low prices prevail throughout the house. These are first-class heavy goods. We invite you to examine them.

R. C. ACTON & SON,

606 King Street.

N. B.—We cheerfully furnish estimates on medal and badge work for schools.

Alexandria, Va. June 1, 1895.

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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BUILDERS' AND MECHANICS' SUPPLIES, NAILS,

HORSESHOES, BAR IRON, BARB WIRE, AND PALE TIES. WAGON MATERIAL.

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REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS.

If you are in need of a "Refrigerator" or "Freezer," don't buy any until you have tested the "Alaska" refrigerator, and the "White Mountain" freezer. These two articles are undoubtedly the best made. Have taken more prizes at the great exhibitions than all other kinds and have done this solely upon their merits. The best is the cheapest. Cheaper grades in stock if you want them. Call and see these goods. One place to buy them here at,

E. J. MILLER & CO.'S.

IF YOU WANT GOOD TINWARE buy OLD FASHIONED TINWARE, each piece polished and wrapped, and guaranteed not to leak. Only slightly higher than the common priced ware you have been using. For styles and prices see east window. Also a line of high grade GRANITE IRONWARE. For sale by

E. J. MILLER & CO., 316 King Street.

THE PREMIER EGG-CUP is the latest

You should see it, and you cannot get it anywhere else in Alexandria, and nowhere sold in the country any cheaper.

E. J. MILLER & CO., Importers and Jobbers.

MEDICATED AIR.—We have just received a new supply of Dr. Teague's MEDICATED AIR for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma and all pulmonary diseases.

WARFIELD & HALL, Cor. Fairfax and Prince Streets.

A CASE OF SEAMLESS HALF-HOSE, splendid value, 4 pairs for 25c, just received by A. C. SLAYMAKER, successor to Amos B. Slaymaker.

INSTANTANEOUS TAPIOCA just received by J. C. MILBURN.

DRY GOODS.